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DATA ON USSR FOOD PRODUCTS INDUSTRY  
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 1953

[Comment: This report presents information from Soviet newspapers and periodicals on construction, production, and expansion in the USSR food products industry including food, fish, meat, and dairy industries. Although planned, completed, or in-process construction of individual enterprises is noted in this report, data concerning 1953 plan fulfillments and pledges, 1954-1956 production plan quotas, and 1954 capital investment plans are generally on the republic level (with the exception of the meat industry) with some information on the oblast level.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Bread-Baking, Flour-Milling, and Macaroni Industries

As of November 1953, there were an estimated 2,500 enterprises in the USSR bread-baking industry.(1)

During the second quarter 1953, USSR state quality inspectors rejected and held up the production of 1,395 metric tons of bread, bakery, and farinaceous confectionery products or .3 percent of the total production inspected.(2)

By the end of 1954, reconstruction of the Petrozavodsk Bread-Baking Combine, the Kem' and Lakhdenpohk'ya bread-baking plants, and several bakeries located in other rayon centers on the Karelo-Finnish SSR is to be completed. In October 1953, it was planned that, in the near future, four bread-baking plants and three bakeries would be constructed in rayon centers and large industrial centers of the republic. It was also planned that a macaroni factory and a shop to produce "barankas" [horn-shaped rolls], rusks, and confectionery would be constructed in Petrozavodsk.(3)

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By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production of bread and bakery products in the Estonian SSR is to be 66 percent greater than in 1950. In November 1953, new mechanized bread-baking plants equipped with modern Soviet equipment were under construction in Kiviyl and Yykhvi, and a mechanized bakery in Khaapsalu, Estonian SSR. In November, it was planned that, in the near future, new bread-baking plants would replace existing small bakeries in Pryanu, Rakvere, and Kingisepp. It was also planned that the Tallin Bread-Baking Plant would be reconstructed.(4)

In 1953, the Lithuanian SSR food industry was to produce 500 metric tons of macaroni products.(5) In October 1953, a large bread-baking plant was being completed in Klaypeda, Lithuanian SSR.(6)

During 1950-1953, 25 conveyer ovens were installed in bread-baking enterprises of the Moldavian SSR.(7)

In October 1953, bread-baking plants in Tbilisi, Kutaisi, Sukhumi, and Chiatura of the Georgian SSR were under construction, and bakeries in Telavi, Makharadze, and Gudauta were being reconstructed and mechanized. In the next 3 years (1954-1956), new plants are to be constructed in Tbilisi, Rustavi, Gori, Borzhomi, Akhaltsikhe, Zestafoni, and Tkibuli; existing plants in Khashuri, Samtredia, and Akhali-Afoni are to be reconstructed; and a dried and pressed yeast plant is to be constructed in the Georgian SSR.(8)

Macaroni enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 415 metric tons of macaroni above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(9)

By 6 December 1953, enterprises of the Stavropol'skiy Kray Flour-Milling Trust had produced 12,000 metric tons of graded flour above the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce another 15,000 metric tons of wheat flour by the end of the year.(10)

A mechanized macaroni factory with an annual production capacity of 9,000 metric tons is to be constructed in Kemerovo in Kemerovskaya Oblast.(11) In December 1953, mechanized bread-baking plants were under construction in Kerchi, Simferopol', Alupka, and Dzhanikoye of Krymskaya Oblast.(12) As of 2 December 1953, the new Tuma Bread-Baking Plant in Ryazanakaya Oblast had been put in operation. Mechanized bread-baking plants were then under construction in Oktyabr'skiy, Dankovskiy, Kadomskiy, and other rural rayons of the oblast.(13)

In September and October 1953, Ashkhabad bread-baking plants in the Turkmen SSR increased the daily production of bread products by 15,000 kilograms.(14)

During the first 9 months of 1953, food industry enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR fell short of plan quotas by nearly 7,000 metric tons of bread and bakery products.(15) By 5 November 1953, six flour-milling enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR Food Industry Trust had produced more than 250,000 pud of flour of an improved milling process above the 1953 plan.(16)

Canning Industry

During the second quarter 1953, USSR state quality inspectors rejected and held up the production of 6,018 "tuby" of canned goods produced at enterprises of Glavkonserv (Main Administration of Canning Industry) or 3.8 percent of the total amount inspected. During the first half 1953, 763 metric tons of jelly produced in Glavkonserv enterprises were rejected and slated for reprocessing because of the poor storage conditions for this product at the canneries.(2) By 12 November 1953, the season for processing fresh fruits and vegetables of

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the 1953 harvest at enterprises of Glavkonserv had ended. Glavkonserv enterprises had produced almost 100 million more jars of canned goods than by the same time in 1952.(17)

In September 1953, canneries of the Latvian SSR produced nearly 300,000 jars of stewed apples and cherries.(18)

In 1954, several million jars of canned goods are to be produced in the Lithuanian SSR and in 1956, 8 million jars.(19)

In 1948, canning enterprises of the Belorussian SSR produced 665,000 jars of canned goods as compared with the 26 million jars which were to be produced in 1953. In 1956, fruit, vegetable, and berry canneries of the republic are to exceed 1953 production by 50 million jars.

In November 1953, it was planned that, in the near future, 11 enterprises in the Belorussian SSR including the Brilevskiy and Kobrin canneries, the Slutsk Juice Plant, and the Letskiy Food Combine would be expanded and modernized. Capital investment in the republic fruit and vegetable canning industry is to be more than 76 million rubles through 1956.

For the purpose of increasing raw materials resources, seven state farms were transferred to the Belorussian SSR Canning Trust. By November 1953, the area sown to vegetables in plant zones had doubled.(20)

During the first 9 months of 1953, Ukrainian SSR vegetable-processing enterprises produced 13 million more jars than were produced during the same period in 1952.(21) In 1953, Ukrainian canneries were to produce 15 million more jars than in 1952. As of 1 October 1953, republic canneries had produced above plan one million jars of canned goods from fruits and vegetables of the 1953 harvest.(22) By 3 December 1953, enterprises of the Ukrainian SSR Canning Trust had completed the 1953 vegetable-processing season. During the first 11 months of 1953, trust enterprises produced 17 million more jars of canned goods than during the same period in 1952. In 1954, enterprises of the trust are to produce almost 40 percent more canned goods than in 1953.(23)

By 3 November 1953, canneries of Nikolayevskaya Oblast in the Ukrainian SSR had produced nearly 10 million jars of canned fruits, vegetables, and fish during the 1953 canning season.(24)

By 12 November 1953, construction of the largest glass jar plant in the Ukrainian SSR had been completed in Kiev. The plant has an annual production capacity of 50 million jars.(25) In October 1953, the Izmail Cannery was under construction. This enterprise will be one of the largest food industry enterprises in the USSR. The plant's daily production will fill 25 railroad cars. Production assortment will comprise more than 60 types of canned goods including all types of meat and fish, stewed fruits, jelly, stuffed peppers, etc. The plant will be able to produce annually as much grape juice as all the canneries in the USSR produced in 1952.(26) The Izmail Cannery is to be put into operation in 1954.(23)

By 17 December 1953, canneries of the Moldavian Canning Trust had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced 146 million jars of canned goods, which is 6 million jars above plan.(27) In 1954, canning enterprises of the Moldavian SSR are to increase the production of canned goods by 49 million jars.(28)

During the first 9 months of 1953, canneries of the Georgian SSR produced 3 million jars of canned goods above plan and a total of nearly 36 million jars from fruits and vegetables of the 1953 harvest.(29) Enterprises of the Georgian canning industry produced 3.5 million jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan.(30)

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Canning enterprises of the Armenian SSR were to produce 3 million jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan.(31)

By 19 October, canneries of the Ordzhonikidze Canning Trust in the Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR had fulfilled the plan for the first 10 months of 1953 and had produced more than 7 million jars of canned goods above plan.(32)

Food industry enterprises of the Kazakh SSR pledged to produce 3.6 million jars of canned goods above the 1953 plan.(33)

During the period 1954-1956, canneries in Namangan and Urgench in the Uzbek SSR are to be constructed.(34)

#### Confectionery Industry

The USSR confectionery industry produced 994,000 metric tons of confectionery and was to produce 1,387,000 metric tons in 1953. In 1954, production is to be 1,579,000 metric tons and in 1955, 1,825,000 metric tons.(35)

During the second quarter 1953, USSR state quality inspectors rejected and delayed production of 675 metric tons of confectionery or .55 percent of the total production inspected.(2)

As of 6 October 1953, confectionery enterprises of the Estonian SSR had produced 284 more metric tons of confectionery than in 1952.(36) By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, confectionery production in the Estonian SSR is to be 2.5 times that of 1950 including nine times as many soft candies, three times as many chocolates, six times as many biscuits, and 80 percent more cookies and pastries of top grade flour.(4)

The Lithuanian SSR food industry was to produce 650 metric tons of confectionery in 1953.(5)

Confectionery enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Azerbaijan SSR produced 535 metric tons of confectionery above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(9) By 26 December 1953, republic confectionery enterprises had produced 600 more metric tons of confectionery than in 1952.(37)

In December 1953, a confectionery factory was under construction in Khabarovsk, Khabarovskiy Kray. All production processes will be completely mechanized. In December, one of the completed buildings had started production of fruit drops, caramels, and marmalades.(38)

Food industry enterprises of the Kazakh SSR pledged to produce 5,000 metric quintals of confectionery above the 1953 plan.(33)

In 1954, construction is to begin on a large confectionery factory in Yangi-Yul' in the Uzbek SSR. The factory will have a daily production capacity of 50 metric tons.(34)

#### Dairy Industry

Tsarist Russia produced 104,000 metric tons of butter in 1913 as compared with the 400,000 metric tons which were to be produced by the USSR in 1953.(39) By 16 December, canning enterprises of Glavmoloko (Main Administration of Milk

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Industry) had produced more than 3 million cans of various types of canned milk above the 1953 plan.(40) In 1954, USSR state dairies are to procure and process 14.3 million metric tons of milk. This amount exceeds the 1953 level by 4.5 million metric tons. By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, annual USSR cheese production is to reach 100,000 metric tons.(41)

In 1953, Glavmaslosyeprom (Main Administration of Butter and Cheese Industries) was to have put into operation 89 butter and cheese plants and 20 cellars for aging and storing cheese.(42) During the period 1954-1956, the USSR food industry is to construct 720 butter, cheese, and preliminary milk-processing plants.(43) During this same period, 80 bases for receiving and storing butter, cheese, and other dairy products are to be constructed in the USSR.(44)

In October 1953, a new milk combine was under construction in Petrozavodsk in the Karelo-Finnish SSR. In 1954, construction to two new milk plants, three butter plants, and five separating establishments is to be started. A milk and cheese plant is to be constructed in Pudozhe.(3)

During the first 9 months of 1953, the Estonian SSR dairy industry produced 2,000 more metric tons of dairy products than were produced in all of 1952. The production of dairy products more than doubled that of 1950.(21) In 1955, the Estonian dairy industry is to produce 76 percent more butter, 2.8 times as much cheese, and 2.4 times the whole milk products produced in 1950.(4)

In October 1953, the Vil'nyus Milk Plant in the Lithuanian SSR with a daily production capacity of 77 metric tons of dairy products was ready to be put into operation.(6)

During the first 3 years of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Belorussian dairy industry produced 30 percent more butter and 1.5 times as much cheese as in 1950.(45) Butter production in the Belorussian SSR is to increase from 14,500 metric tons in 1953 to 20,000 metric tons in 1955.(46) Dairy enterprises of Pinskaya Oblast of the Belorussian SSR pledged to produce more than 1,000 pud of butter and cheese above the October 1953 plan.(47)

By the end of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the following enterprises are to be constructed and put into operation in the Belorussian SSSR: 5 milk plants, 11 mechanized butter and cheese plants with milk sugar shops, 13 mechanized butter and casein plants with shops for producing dry degreased milk; 3 inter-rayon cheese storehouses, one processed cheese plant, two plants to produce dry whole milk, and 450 separating establishments.(45)

By 13 November, butter plants of the Nikolayevskaya Oblast Butter Trust in the Ukrainian SSR had produced 2,500 metric quintals of creamery butter above the 1953 plan.(48) During the first 11 months of 1953, enterprises of the Zaporozhskaya Oblast Butter Trust in the Ukrainian SSR produced 9,500 more metric quintals of butter than during the corresponding period of 1952.(49)

By 22 December 1953, the Dobromil' Butter Plant in Drobovych, Ukrainian SSR, had been completed and had started production.(50) In November 1953, new butter plants were under construction in Obolonskiy, Orzhitskiy, Yagotinskiy, and Lubenskiy rayons of Poltavskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR. Existing plants in Mirgorod, Zolotonosh, Piryatin, and Globina were being reconstructed and expanded.(51) By 30 November 1953, construction of ten new milk plants had started in Gorlovka, Zhdanov, and other cities in the Donets Basin. A new milk plant in Artemovsk is to be put into operation in 1954. This enterprise is to produce daily 25 metric tons of milk products.(52)

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In 1953, the Moldavian SSR dairy industry was to produce more than 2.1 times as much butter and twice as much ice cream as in 1950.(7)

In November 1953, four milk plants, two cheese plants and six refrigeration plants were under construction in the Georgian SSR.(53)

By 8 December 1953, new cheese plants in Norakert and Noyemberyan in the Armenian SSR had been put into operation and construction had started on cheese plants in Privol'noye of Stepanovskiy Rayon, in Karmrashen of Tallinskiy Rayon, and in Yanykh of Martuninskiy Rayon.(54)

By 26 December, cheese-processing enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR had produced 52 metric tons of cheese above the 1953 plan.(37)

Butter plants of Altayskiy Kray pledged to produce more than 270 metric tons of butter above the 1953 plan.(55) Butter enterprises of the Barnaul Butter Trust in Altayskiy Kray pledged to produce by 7 November 10,000 pud of butter above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953. On October 27, 11,000 pud of above-plan butter was shipped for sale to the population.(56)

In November 1953, a butter plant which will process annually 10,000 metric tons of milk was under construction in Novo-Aleksandrovskaya of Stavropol'skiy Kray. Construction of the Tzobil'noye Cheese Plant was in full swing and the Kislovodsk Milk Plant was being reconstructed so as to double its production.(57)

By 1 October 1953, a new butter plant had been put into operation in Nar'yan-Mare in Arkhangel'skaya Oblast. Before the end of 1953, butter-making enterprises in Kotlasskiy, Sol'vychevodskiy, and Ust'yanskiy rayons were to be put into operation. A large butter and cheese plant was under construction in Kholmogorskiy Rayon. The plant will be able to process more than 2 million liters of milk daily.(22) By 8 December 1953, a new butter plant in Ust'yanskiy Rayon of Arkhangel'skaya Oblast had been put into operation. The enterprise is to process up to 800 metric tons of milk annually.(58)

By 21 November 1953, a butter and cheese plant in Vozhgaly and a butter and casein plant in Mukhinskiy Rayon both in Kirovskaya Oblast had been put into operation.(53)

By 5 December 1953, construction had started on a dried milk plant in Pugachev in Saratovskaya Oblast. The enterprise is to produce annually 800 metric tons of dried milk as well as a large quantity of creamery butter, curds, and other dairy products.(59)

By 10 December 1953, construction of the Morshansk Butter Plant in Tambovskaya Oblast had been completed. The plant is to produce annually 3,000 metric tons of milk and will produce condensed and dried milk as well as butter. By December, the Sampurskiy and Volchsovskiy butter plants had been put into operation.(60)

By 15 October, enterprises of the Zapadno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Trust in the Kazakh SSR had fulfilled the 1953 butter production plan and had pledged to produce 4,000 pud of creamery butter above plan by the end of the year.(61) By 17 December, trust enterprises had pledged to produce not less than 7,200 pud of butter above the 1953 plan.(62)

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By 6 October 1953, a new mechanized butter plant had been put into operation in Shemonaikh of Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR. The Plant is to process up to 3,000 metric tons of milk annually. As of the above date, eight standard mechanized butter plants had been put into operation in the Kazakh SSR in 1953. Each of these enterprises is to process 500 metric tons of milk annually. Before the end of 1953, a cheese plant in Dzhambul'skaya Oblast and butter plants in Akmolinskaya, Karagandinskaya, and Kustanayskaya oblasts were to be put into operation. (63)

In 1954, nine new milk and butter plants in Karshi, Fergana, Shakrisyabze, Nukus, Urgench, Kagan, Turtkul of Samarkandskaya and Tashkentskaya oblasts, Uzbek SSR, are to be put into operation. In 1955 and 1956, new milk and butter plants are to be constructed in Chirchik, Khiva, Chust, Termez, and Chimbay and two cheese plants in Gizhduvan and Kungrad. (34)

During the first 9 months of 1953, food industry enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR fell short of plan quotas by more than 40 metric tons of butter and nearly 700 metric tons of whole milk products. (64)

Fish Industry

During the second quarter 1953, USSR state quality inspectors rejected and held up production of 189,000 quintals of fish products or 5.5 percent of the total amount inspected and 543 "tuby" of canned fish or .3 percent of the total amount inspected. (2) The USSR fish industry fell short of plan quotas for the first 9 months of 1953 by nearly 2 million quintals of fish. (44)

In 1950, the USSR fish industry had attained its prewar level and in 1953, the catch was to reach 171.8 percent of the 1940 catch. Only two of the eight main administrations of the fish industry fulfilled the fishing plan for the first 10 months of 1953. The gross production plan for the first 10 months of 1953 was fulfilled by main administrations of the fish industry as follows: Glavmurmorybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Murmanskaya Oblast), 89.3 percent; Glavkamchatrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Kamchatka), 78 percent; Glavsakhalinrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Sakhalinskaya Oblast), 56.5 percent; Glavprimorybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Primorskiy Krai), 73 percent; Glavamurybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Amur Basin), 81.6 percent; Glavkaspribybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Caspian Basin), 92.6 percent; Glavazcherrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Azov-Black Sea Basin), 91.7 percent; and Glavbaltisibrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry in Baltic and Siberian Basins), 99.2 percent.

The Murmansk Trawler Fleet, which was 25 percent larger in 1953 than in 1952, caught less fish during the first 10 months of 1953 than during the corresponding period of 1952. The trawlers were operating very erratically in November 1953; 26 trawlers exceeded the plan and 52 were lagging considerably. Outstanding trawlers can guarantee a catch of 60,000 metric quintals, but because of lagging trawlers, the average fish catch per trawler has amounted to 30,600 metric quintals in 1951, 30,400 metric quintals in 1952, and 30,700 metric quintals in 1953.

The kolkhoz fish catch was to constitute 42.4 percent of the total USSR fishing plan for 1953. In spite of the considerable increase in open sea state fishing, the kolkhoz catch is to be only 43 percent of the total 1954 catch.

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The fish products production plan for the first 9 months of 1953 was fulfilled as follows: live and refrigerated fish, 72.6 percent; frozen fish, 69.5 percent; frozen filets, 24.6 percent; pickled and specially salted fish, 65.5 percent; and smoked fish products 75.6 percent. The USSR fish industry fulfilled the canned fish production plan for the first 10 months of 1953 by 85.8 percent.

The USSR fish catch is to increase 56 percent in 1954, 83 percent in 1955, and is to be 2.1 times that of 1950 in 1956.(65) In 1956, the fish industry is to catch 3.6 million metric tons of fish.(1)

In 1955, the USSR fish industry is to produce 2.3 times as much fresh-frozen fish, 2.7 times as much pickled herring, and 173 percent as much smoked and cured fish products as in 1950. The 1955 canned fish production is to triple that of 1950 including 3.9 times as much canned salmon, 3.8 times as much sprat, and 3.6 times as many canned goods from cod liver. By the end of 1956, production capacities of fish-canning enterprises are to be 1.7 times as great as in 1953, that of shore refrigeration plants, twice as great, and the productivity of freezers of shore refrigeration plants, 2.7 times as great as that of 1953.

In 1956, the capacity of the USSR refrigerator fleet for freezing fish is to increase by 70 percent as compared with 1953. Refrigeration plants of the USSR fish industry fulfilled the plan for putting new production capacities into operation during the first 9 months of 1953 by 21 percent. Only seven out of 36 fish refrigeration plants were put in operation during this period.(65)

As of November 1953, there were an estimated 1,138 enterprises in the USSR fish industry. During the postwar period, the USSR motorized fishing fleet doubled its size and the non-motorized fleet was increased by 10,000 boats.(1) In 1945, the fish industry had 20 fish pumps and by 1953 had 1,670 pumps.(65)

Between 1946 and 1952, 7.4 billion rubles were invested in the USSR fish industry. In November 1953, the situation regarding construction of fish-breeding enterprises was extremely unsatisfactory. This type of construction had been slackening off from year to year. In 1952, nearly 20 million of the 26 million rubles appropriated were utilized for construction of these enterprises, and in 1953, only 21.9 million of the 45.4 million rubles appropriated were utilized during the first 9 months, which amounted to 48.2 percent of the yearly plan and 64.7 percent of the third-quarter 1953 plan.(65)

By 28 October 1953, Karelo-Finnish fishermen operating in the Barents Sea had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had caught 12,293 metric quintals of fish above plan.(66) Fishermen of Kemskiy and Belomorskiy rayon fishing kolkhozes operating in the Barents Sea fulfilled the 1953 fishing plan during the first 10 months of 1953 by 127 percent.(67)

The White Sea State Fishing Base was to catch 86,000 metric quintals of fish in 1953 or more than 40 percent of the amount planned for the Ministry of Food Products Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR as a whole. The base caught 5,400 metric quintals of fish above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(68) During the first 10 months of 1953, the White Sea base fulfilled the 1953 fishing plan for herring, catching 31,000 more metric quintals of fish than during the corresponding period of 1952. Commanders of average fishing trawlers pledged to catch more than 15,000 metric quintals of polar herring above plan by the end of the year.

Fishing in the White Sea and inland waters of the Karelo-Finnish SSR was particularly poor during the first 10 months of 1953. During this period, fishermen in these waters fell short of plan quotas by more than 23,000 metric quintals of fish, and 50 fishing kolkhozes failed to fulfill the plan.(67)

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By 1 November, the Karelo-Finnish fish industry as a whole had fallen short of 1953 plan quotas by 10,000 metric quintals of fish.(69) However, during the first 10 months of 1953, the republic fish industry caught almost 64,000 more metric quintals of fish than during the corresponding period in 1952.(67) By 20 November, the republic fish industry had fulfilled the 1953 plan by 90.6 percent and had caught 65,680 more metric quintals of fish than by the same date in 1952.(70) State fishing enterprises and fishing kolkhozes of the Karelo-Finnish SSR fell short of November 1953 plan quotas by 3,468 metric quintals and by the end of the month had fulfilled not more than half of the plan for the fourth quarter 1953. Republic fishermen would have to have caught nearly 20,000 metric quintals of fish during the last 23 days of December to fulfill the 1953 fishing plan (71)

The Karelo-Finnish fish industry is to catch twice as much fish in 1954, 2.2 times as much in 1955, and 2.6 times as much in 1956 as compared with 1950. Particular attention is to be devoted to the development of inland water fishing so that the 1956 catch from this source will triple that of 1950.(67) In 1956, the republic fish industry is to catch 2.9 times as much fish in the Barents Sea and North Atlantic, 2.3 times as much in the White Sea, and twice as much in inland waters as in 1952. The industry is also to produce twice as much canned fish, 3 times as much pickled herring, and 1.3 times as many refrigerated and frozen fish products as in 1952.(3)

In 1956, republic fishermen are to obtain a fish catch in the North Atlantic of 7,200 metric quintals per average fishing trawler as compared with 4,000 metric quintals in 1952, up to 2,900 metric quintals per small fishing trawler in Barents Sea as compared with 1,600 metric quintals in 1952, and up to 1,000 metric quintals per small trawler in the White Sea and the Onega and Ladoga lakes as compared with 600 metric quintals in 1952.(67)

During the first 9 months of 1953, Glavrybprom (Main Administration of Fish Industry) Estonian SSR produced 2,000 more metric quintals of fish products and 2.6 million more cans of fish than in 1952.(72)

Millions of fry of commercial species are raised annually to replenish fish reserves in the many fishing reservoirs of the Estonian SSR. In 1953, 65 million salmon and whitefish roe, which is 10 million more roe than in 1950, were to be collected and delivered to plants for incubation.

In 1953, the Estonian SSR Administration of Fish-Breeding and Conservation and the Tartu State Inland Waters Fishing Trust planned to populate republic reservoirs with a new breed of fish, obtained by crossing the mirror carp with the Amur River carp. By the end of October 1953, 70,000 hybrids were to be delivered from pond fisheries of Novgorodskaya Oblast to lakes of the Estonian SSR.(73)

The Moldavian fish industry fell short of plan quotas for the first 10 months of 1953 by 882 metric quintals of fish (7)

By 7 November, fishing kolkhozes of Kamchatka, the Okhotsk shores, and the Amur Basin had fulfilled the 1953 fishing plan and had caught almost 1.5 million more pud of fish than in 1952.(74) By 16 November, fishing kolkhozes of the Okhotsk seacoast had caught 4 million pud of fish above plan.(75) By 16 December, fishing kolkhozes of Kamchatka had caught more than 600,000 pud of herring and salmon above the 1953 plan (76)

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By 7 October, fishing kolkhozes of Astrakhanskaya Oblast operating in the Caspian sea had fulfilled the 1953 fishing plan and had caught more than 600,000 pud of fish above plan. The fishermen pledged to catch another 200,000 pud of fish above plan by the end of the year.(42)

By 12 November, fishermen of Gur'yevskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR, operating on the northern coast of the Caspian Sea had completed the 1953 fall fishing season and had caught 10,000 pud of fish above the 1953 plan.(77) In 1954, fish-processing enterprises of the Ural-Caspian Fish Trust, Kazakh SSR, are to produce 90,000 more metric quintals of fish products and 3 million more cans of fish than in 1953.(78)

By 1 September, enterprises of the Turkmen SSR Fishing Trust had fulfilled the 1953 fishing plan and had caught 36,700 more metric quintals of fish than during the same period in 1952. Fishing kolkhozes of the Turkmen SSR had fulfilled the 1953 fishing plan by 12 September and had caught 15,000 more metric quintals of fish than during the same period in 1952.(79)

Meat Industry

In November 1953, there were an estimated 1,129 meat- and poultry-processing enterprises in the USSR food industry.(1)

In 1953, Glavmyaso (Main Administration of Meat Industry) was to put into operation more than 100 new enterprises.(42) From 1954-1956, the USSR food industry is to construct 144 enterprises for processing meat.(43)

The Tallin Meat Combine in the Estonian SSR produced the following above the 1953 plan: 210 metric tons of meat, 285 metric tons of sausage products, 400,000 meat pies, 160,000 cans of meat, 16 metric tons of meat dumplings, and 50,000 portions of semiprocessed meat products.(80) The Tartu Meat Combine in the same republic produced 320 metric quintals of meat products above the November 1953 plan.(81)

In 1955, the Estonian meat industry is to produce twice as much meat, 80 percent more sausage products, 86 percent more canned meat, six times as many semiprocessed meat products, and seven times as many cutlets as in 1950.(4)

By 15 December 1953, construction of the Riga Poultry Combine in the Latvian SSR had been completed. The enterprise is large enough to contain 20,000 hens and 2,000 geese at one time.(82)

The Lithuanian SSR food industry was to produce 1,800 metric tons of meat and sausage products in 1953.(5) The Vil'nyus Meat Combine in the Lithuanian SSR pledged to produce 200 metric tons of sausage products and 150 metric tons of meat pies above the 1953 plan.(83)

In October 1953, a meat combine was being put into operation in Kaunas in the Lithuanian SSR.(6)

In December 1953, the Gomel' Meat Combine in the Belorussian SSR was producing more than 35 metric tons of meat and sausage products daily.(84) Production of sausage in the Belorussian SSR is to be increased from 9,000 metric tons in 1953 to 14,000 metric tons in 1955.(46)

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In December 1953, the Minsk Meat Combine in the Belorussian SSR was being completed and was to be put into operation at the beginning of 1954.(85)

Meat-processing enterprises of the Moldavian SSR produced 763 metric tons of meat and 421 metric tons of sausage products above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953. Republic meat combines were to produce 1,240 metric tons of meat and 600 metric tons of sausage products above the 1953 plan.(86) In 1953, the republic meat industry was to produce twice as much meat, 24 percent more sausage products, and 2.5 times as much poultry meat as in 1950.(7)

The Bel'tsy Meat Combine in the Moldavian SSR pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 7 November and to produce by the end of the year 175 metric tons of meat and sausage products above plan. By 13 November, the combine had fulfilled the 1953 plan by 103 percent.(87) By 16 November, the Bel'tsy Meat Combine had produced more than 65 metric tons of sausage products above the 1953 plan.(75) The Bel'tsy Poultry Combine fulfilled the 1953 production plan by 113.6 percent during the first 9 months of 1953. The combine pledged to produce 160 metric quintals of poultry meat and 650 metric quintals of rabbit meat above plan by the end of the year. The combine also pledged to deliver 130,000 rabbit skins above plan to the fur factories.(88)

By 6 November, the Tiraspol' Meat Combine in the Moldavian SSR had produced more than 4,000 metric quintals of meat and sausage products above the 1953 plan.(89)

In November 1953, a meat combine was under construction in the Georgian SSR.(53)

Meat-processing enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Armenian SSR produced 1,046,000 meat pies above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(90)

By 4 December, the Yerevan Meat Combine in the Armenian SSR had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce 700 metric tons of meat and 370 metric tons of sausage products above plan by the end of the year.(91) The Leninakan and Yerevan meat combines in the Armenian SSR pledged to produce 1,700 metric tons of meat and 500 metric tons of sausage products above the 1953 plan.(92)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR produced 2,200 metric tons of meat and 430 metric tons of sausage products above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(9) By 26 December, meat-processing enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR had produced 2,760 metric tons of meat and 220 metric tons of sausage products above the 1953 plan.(37)

In December 1953, it was planned that, in the near future, construction would be started on a large poultry factory in Baku, Azerbaydzhan SSR. The entire area of the new factory including the feed base, fruit gardens, and housing quarters is to occupy more than 600 hectares. The factory is to be completed by the end of 1955. In 1956, the factory is to produce daily 50,000 eggs and more than 1,000 kilograms of fresh poultry meat. The four incubators will be able to handle more than 120,000 eggs simultaneously.(93)

In December 1953, a large meat combine was under construction in Voroshilov of Primorskiy Kray. The refrigeration and sausage plant was being completed at that time.(94)

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In November 1953, preparatory work had started on construction of a large meat-canning combine in Stavropol', Staropol'skiy Kray.(57)

By 1 November, the Bryansk Meat Combine in Bryanskaya Oblast had fulfilled the 1953 plan and pledged to produce 550 metric tons of sausage products above plan by the end of the year.(95)

Enterprises of the Chelyabinskaya Oblast Meat Trust were to produce 400 more metric tons of meat and sausage products and 30 more metric tons of Siberian meat dumplings in October 1953 than in September.(96)

In October 1953, one of the largest meat combines in the USSR was under construction in Voroshilovskiy Rayon of Gor'kiy, Gor'kovskaya Oblast. The production buildings and auxiliary enterprises of the combine will occupy 52 hectares. The first section including the compressor shop with six powerful apparatuses, two freezing chambers, and three refrigerating rooms with a holding capacity of 1,800 metric tons were being put into operation. The entire combine is to be put into operation by the end of 1955.(97)

The Novosibirsk Meat-Canning Combine in Novosibirskaya Oblast produced 260,000 cans of meat above the October 1953 plan.(98)

By 30 November 1953, a new meat combine in Krasnyy Sulin, Rostovskaya Oblast, had been put into operation.(99)

Enterprises of the Stalingradskaya Oblast Meat Trust pledged to produce 100,000 cans of meat and 200 metric tons of sausage products above the 1953 plan.(100)

The food industry enterprises of the Kazakh SSR pledged to produce 9,000 metric quintals of meat and sausage products above the 1953 plan.(33) The Alma-Ata Meat-Canning Combine in the Kazakh SSR produced 1.8 million cans of meat and 798 metric tons of sausage products above the plan for the first 10 months of 1953.(101) By 4 December, the Alma-Ata Meat Combine had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced hundreds of metric tons of sausage products and nearly 800,000 cans of meat above plan.(102)

In 1953, the Uzbek SSR meat industry produced 1.7 times as much sausage and twice as much meat as in 1940.

In 1954, construction is to begin on meat combines in Tashkent and Angren in the Uzbek SSR and in 1955, construction is to begin on combines in Karshi, Samarkand, and Begovat.(34)

During the first 9 months of 1953, food industry enterprises of the Kirgiz SSR fell short of plan quotas by more than 1,000 metric tons of meat.(15) By 25 December, the Frunze Meat-Canning Combine in the Kirgiz SSR had produced 400,000 cans of meat and 35,000 kilograms of sausage above the 1953 plan.(103)

Sugar Industry

Because of the fast rate of enterprise construction in the USSR sugar industry, there has been a decided change in the geographical distribution of the industry. In 1914, 82.9 percent of the total production capacity and sugar beet planting were concentrated in the Ukrainian SSR and there was no sugar industry in the eastern regions of the USSR. By 1953, the proportion had changed to 68.2 and 8.1 percent respectively.

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In 1952, production and consumption of sugar by economic regions of the USSR was as follows, in percent: South, 70.6 and 12.3; Urals, 0.19 and 7.62; Western Siberia, 0.8 and 4.41; Eastern Siberia, 0.015 and 2.4; Northwest, 0.0 and 7.9.(104)

By fall 1953, 215 plants in the USSR had started to process sugar beets of the 1953 harvest. In 1953, the USSR sugar industry is to produce 30 million more pud of sugar than in 1952.(105) In 1953, the industry is to produce 1,102,000 more metric tons of granulated sugar than in 1950.(106) In October 1953, the USSR sugar industry produced 2.7 million pud of sugar above plan.(107)

In October 1953, twelve granulating plants and refineries were under construction in the USSR.(105) In November 1953, there were an estimated 225 plants in the USSR sugar industry.(1) During the period 1954-1956, the warehouse holding capacity of USSR sugar enterprises is to be increased by 1.1 million metric tons.(44)

During the first 9 months of 1953, sugar plants of the Ukrainian SSR produced 10 million pud of sugar.(21) In 1953, republic sugar plants were to process 25 million more metric quintals of sugar beets than in 1952. As of 16 October 1953, republic enterprises had produced 12 million more pud of sugar than by the same date in 1952.(108) By 16 December 1953, sugar plants of the Ukrainian SSR had produced 3.5 million more metric quintals of sugar than by the same date in 1952. In 1953, republic sugar enterprises were to produce 25 percent more refined lump sugar than in 1952.(109)

During October and the first 10 days of November 1953, sugar enterprises of Kamenetsk-Podol'skaya Oblast in the Ukrainian SSR produced almost 500,000 pud of sugar above plan. Oblast enterprises pledged to produce 2.5 million more pud of sugar in 1953 than in 1952.(110) During the 1953 sugar-processing season, enterprises of the Kamenetsk-Podol'skaya Oblast Sugar Beet Trust produced 3,190,000 more pud of sugar than during the 1952 season.(111)

In 1953, enterprises of the Kievskaya Oblast Sugar Beet Trust in the Ukrainian SSR produced 1,284,000 more metric quintals of sugar than in 1952. By 29 December, trust enterprises had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had pledged to produce 70,000 metric quintals of sugar above plan by the end of the year.(112)

By 6 November, enterprises of the Kirovogradskaya Oblast Sugar Beet Trust in the Ukrainian SSR had produced more than 600,000 pud of sugar above plan during the 1953 sugar-processing season.(113)

By 4 November, plants of the L'vovskaya Interoblast Sugar Beet Trust in the Ukrainian SSR had produced nearly 120,000 pud of sugar above plan in 1953.(114) By 27 December 1953, trust enterprises had produced 1,387,000 more pud of granulated sugar and 3 million more pud of refined lump sugar than in 1952.(115)

By 13 November 1953, enterprises of the Vinnitskaya Oblast Sugar Beet Trust in the Ukrainian SSR had produced 3.6 million more pud of sugar than by the same date in 1952. During the first 10 days of November 1953, trust enterprises produced 120,000 pud of sugar above plan.(48) During the 1953 sugar-processing season, enterprises of the Vinnitskaya Oblast Trust produced 5,154,000 more pud of sugar than during the 1952 season.(116)

In 1953, the Mizoch Sugar Plant in the Rovenskaya Oblast Ukrainian SSR, was to be put into operation.(1)

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By 30 November 1953, preparations had been started for the construction of a sugar plant not far from the village of Donyushany in the Moldavian SSR. The enterprise is to process 15,000 metric quintals of sugar beets daily. As of the above date, an area of 200 hectares had been set aside for the construction of plant buildings, auxiliary enterprises, and the workers' settlement. The new sugar plant is to be put into operation in 1955.(117) From 1954-1956, four sugar plants are to be constructed in the Moldavian SSR, making it possible to process an additional 70,000 metric quintals of sugar beets daily.(118)

Enterprises of the Kurskaya Oblast Sugar Beet Trust pledged to fulfill the 1953 plan by 29 December and to produce 370,500 pud of sugar above plan by the end of the year.(119) By 14 November 1953, trust enterprises had produced 1,775,000 more pud of granulated sugar than by the same date in 1952.(120) In December 1953, construction of a new sugar plant was being completed in Volokonovskiy Rayon of Kurskaya Oblast. The plant is to produce daily 2,000 metric quintals of sugar.(106)

The Pereleshinskiy Sugar Plant in Voronezhskaya Oblast was to be put into operation in 1953.(1)

During the third quarter 1953, sugar plants of the Kazakh SSR produced 370,000 more pud of granulated sugar than during the corresponding period of 1952.(121) By 19 October 1953, enterprises of the Kazakh SSR sugar industry had produced 500,000 more pud of sugar than by the same date in 1952.(122)

#### Wine and Nonalcoholic Beverage Industries

During the second quarter 1953, USSR state quality inspectors rejected and held up production of 30,000 decaliters of wine, cognac, and champagne and 31,000 decaliters of beer or 2.59 and .5 percent, respectively, of the total amount inspected.(2)

Enterprises of Glavvino (Main Administration of Wine Industry) produced 302,000 bottles of champagne, 1,825,000 decaliters of grape wine, 461,000 decaliters of fruit and berry wine, and 153,000 decaliters of cognac above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(123) In 1954, the USSR wine industry is to produce 2.1 times as much grape wine, 29 percent more champagne, and 2.9 times as much cognac as in 1950.

In 1954, 51 plants for preliminary wine making are to be put into operation in the USSR, and construction is to start on 25 new plants.(124)

In October 1953, a large champagne plant was under construction in Gorlovka in the Ukrainian SSR. Shops for bottling cognac and champagne were already in operation, and nearly 8 million bottles of champagne had been put away for many years of ageing. By spring 1954, the plant was to be producing monthly 100,000 bottles of champagne.(125) In December 1953, 23 special champagne-fermenting cisterns, each with a capacity of 5,000 liters, were being constructed at the Khar'kov Champagne Plant in the Ukrainian SSR. These cisterns were to be put into operation by the end of December.(126)

By 20 November, enterprise of the Moldavian SSR food industry had produced more than one million decaliters of beer and nonalcoholic beverages in 1953.(127) By 24 November, wine-making enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Moldavian SSR had processed 13,000 metric tons of grapes during the 1953 season.(86) In November 1953, enterprises of Moldglavvino (Main Administration of Wine Industry, Moldavian SSR) were shipping daily nearly 10,000 decaliters of wine to various

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corners of the USSR. Wineries of Kishinev, Tiraspol', Bul'bok, Kalarash, and others had shipped more than 3 million decaliters of wine and cognac outside the republic by 6 November 1953.(89) Wine-making enterprises of the Moldavian SSR were to produce as much as 15 million decaliters of various wines of 25 varieties from the 1953 grape harvest.(123) During the first 11 months of 1953, the Moldavian wine industry processed 84,000 metric tons of grapes or 2.3 times the amount processed in 1952.

In 1954, the Moldavian wine industry is to produce up to 4.6 million decaliters of wine and in 1956, up to 6 million decaliters or 5.5 times as much as in 1950. Republic production of cognac is to reach 150,000 decaliters in 1954 and 190,000 decaliters in 1955 or six times as much as in 1950.(7)

In the past 2 years [presumably 1952 and 1953], capital investments in the Moldavian wine industry exceeded 100 million rubles.(118) In the period 1954-1956, 30 new wineries are to be put into operation in the Moldavian SSR.(7)

During the 1953 season, the Georgian SSR wine industry was to process more than 51,000 metric tons of grapes. In 1953, enterprises of the largest wine-producing organization in the republic, Samtrest, were to produce almost 500,000 more decaliters of wine materials than in 1952. By 16 October 1953, new preliminary wineries in Kaprestskiy, Kutaiskiy, and Mayakovskiy rayons had been put into operation and had processed nearly 30,000 metric tons of grapes.(129)

Enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Armenian SSR produced 73,000 decaliters of beer, 64,000 decaliters of cognac, and 92,000 decaliters of wine above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(90)

Wine-making enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Azerbaydzhani SSR produced 1.6 million liters of grape wine above the plan for the first 9 months of 1953.(9) By 26 December, the republic wine industry had produced 300,000 liters of grape wine above the 1953 plan.(37)

In October 1953, breweries and soft drinks enterprises were under construction in Stalinsk, Prokop'yevsk, Kemerovo, and other cities of Kemerovskaya Oblast.(11)

In November 1953, the Azovskoye and Koktel'skiy wineries, the Sevastopol' Grape Juice Plant, and a large dessert winery at the Massandra Combine in the Krymskaya Oblast were under construction.(130)

By 30 November 1953, construction of a large fruit drinks plant in Mytishchi in Moskovskaya Oblast was being completed. The production capacity of the plant is 1.5 million decaliters of six types of beverages.(131)

Other Industries

During the years 1954-1956, 24 fats and oils combines and plants are to be constructed in the USSR.(1) During the same period, warehouses with a holding capacity for 300,000 metric tons of oleaginous seeds are to be constructed at enterprises of the USSR fats and oils industry.(44)

Volatile oil mills of the Moldavian SSR had completed sage processing by 10 October and had produced more than 2 metric tons of volatile oil above the 1953 plan.(83) By 26 December, enterprises of Moldraszhirmaslo Trest (Moldavian Vegetable Fats and Oils Trust) had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had

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produced nearly 2,000 metric tons of vegetable oils above plan. Trust enterprises pledged to produce 3,300 metric tons of oils above the 1953 plan.(132)

By 26 December 1953, vegetable oil-milling enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR had produced 5,500 more metric tons of vegetable oils than in 1952.(37)

By 25 December, enterprises of Rosglavrazshirmasloprod (Main Administration of Vegetable Fats and Oils Industry RSFSR) had fulfilled the 1953 plan and had produced 25,500 more metric tons of oils than in 1952. Enterprises of the main administration pledged to produce up to 8,000 metric tons of oils above the 1953 plan by the end of the year.(133)

From 1954-1956, oils mills in Namangan, Leninsk, Chimbay, Kokand, Kagan, Yangi-Yul', Urgench, and Khodzheyl' and the fats and oils combine in Andizhan in the Uzbek SSR are to be reconstructed.(34)

By 11 November, the Aralsol' Salt Trust (operating in Aral'sk salt lakes) had already made three shipments of salt above the 1953 plan. Labor productivity increased 13.4 percent over 1952 and all production processes had been mechanized. The trust pledged to produce 20,000 metric tons of salt above the 1953 plan.(134)

By 1 October 1953, Glavchay (Main Administration of Tea Industry) had procured 20,000 more metric tons of tea leaves than by the same date in 1952.(135)

By 1 October 1953, the tea factories of the Georgian SSR had procured more than 100,000 metric tons of graded green tea leaves and had produced 3,170 more metric tons of Georgian aromatic tea than by the same date in 1952.(136) By 17 December 1953, 1953 production of green brick tea in the Georgian SSR had already reached 6,000 metric tons which is 57 percent more than in 1950. In 1954, production of Baykhovyy tea in the Georgian SSR is to increase by 38 percent, in 1955, by 50 percent and in 1956, by 68 percent as compared with 1950.

From 1949-1953, 20 new and 39 reconstructed tea factories were put into operation in the Georgian SSR. During these years, 364 million rubles were invested in the republic tea industry.(137) In November 1953, eight tea factories were under construction in the Georgian SSR.(53)

By 26 December, tea enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Azerbaydzhan SSR had produced 76 kilograms of Baykhovyy tea above the 1953 plan and had produced 100,000 more kilograms than in 1952.(37)

In 1954, Glavtabak (Main Administration of Tobacco Industry) is to increase the production capacity of its enterprises by not less than 20 billion cigarettes.(138)

Workers of the Moldavian SSR tobacco-fermentation industry pledged to produce 217 metric tons of fermented cut tobacco and 80 million cigarettes above the 1953 plan.(139)

Tobacco enterprises of the Ministry of Food Products Industry Armenian SSR produced 278 million cigarettes above the plan for the first 11 months of 1953.(90)

In 1952, the Novosibirsk Vitamin Station in Novosibirskaya Oblast produced 122 metric tons of vitaminized currant, cranberry, and cowberry preserves, apple and cranberry-sweet briar jelly and 350 metric tons of vitaminized beverages. During the first 11 months of 1953, the station produced 140 metric

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tons of juices, preserves, and jelly and 350 metric tons of beverages. In 1954, the station is to increase production of vitaminized juices, preserves, and jelly by more than 50 metric tons.(133)

General Information

In November 1953, the USSR food products industry included more than 24,000 factories and plants, not counting small enterprises of local and cooperative industry and food enterprises of other branches of industry.(44)

In September 1953, capital investments for the Ministry of Food Products Industry USSR for 1954 were set at 8.5 billion rubles as compared with 4.8 billion rubles which were to be invested in 1953.(139)

In 1954, capital investments in the Ministry of Food Products Industry Belorussian SSR are to increase by approximately 25 percent as compared with 1953.(140)

In 1954, 27.5 percent more funds are to be invested in the construction of new and reconstruction of old enterprises of the Moscow food industry as compared with 1953.(141)

In 1954, capital investments for the Ministry of Food Products Industry Uzbek SSR are to increase 1.4 times as compared with 1953.(34)

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